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## \$20 A HEAD.

Gen. Bates Sheds Light on Condi-  
tions in the Philippines.

Gen. Bates, lately in command  
of the Department of Southern  
Luzon, in an interview here, de-  
scribes conditions in the Philippines  
as very little advanced towards  
pacification beyond what they were  
before Aguinaldo's capture. Public  
opinion in this country leaned  
strongly to the view that the bot-  
tom had fallen out of the Philip-  
pine rebellion with the downfall of  
its leader. Cabled accounts of  
captures, surrenders and voluntary  
acceptance of American control by  
the rebellious natives justified the  
inference that there could at last  
be a few insurgents outstanding  
and their operations would  
largely be confined to guerrilla  
warfare.

This roseate view is not sus-  
tained by what Gen. Bates says.  
At one time, he admits, the Philip-  
pines had 28,000 modern rifles, of  
which we have probably secured  
20,000. This estimate would leave  
8,000 still in possession of the  
enemy, and as it is likely there is a  
man behind each rifle, it will be  
seen there is yet a formidable force  
to be overcome before peace is re-  
stored. As late as the end of April,  
when he left the islands, Gen. Bates  
says it was unsafe for an American  
to go away from a garrison with-  
out an escort. The Filipinos are  
short of ammunition, it is true, but  
they are manufacturing powder  
and forming shells by taking a  
strip of tin and making a spiral of  
it and then soldering it together.  
They are in extremities, doubtless,  
but 8,000 or 10,000 determined  
men, fired with an ambition for in-  
dependence, fighting at home and  
for their homes, are capable of  
making this country pay a price,  
in life and treasure, that will "stagger  
humanity," as President  
Krugger said of the war in South  
Africa. That Gen. Bates does not  
indulge the hope of an early ter-  
mination of hostilities may be sur-  
mised when he counsels the reten-  
tion of 50,000 men in the archipel-  
ago for an indefinite period.

A serious problem for the future,  
Gen. Bates says, is the question of  
the friars, a settlement of which  
will eventually devolve upon our  
Supreme Court. There is contin-  
ual friction over this matter, and  
it will be conceded that he added  
somewhat to the turmoil when he  
assumed to forbid the payment of  
rents to agents of the large estates  
because of the disturbance caused.  
The Filipinos are a knowing peo-  
ple, and when they see that our  
military authorities will uphold  
them in refusing to pay rent we  
may be sure they will not miss an  
opportunity to get even with their  
old enemies, the friars, by raising  
a rumpus with the real estate  
agents. Gen. Bates' method of  
solving a troublesome question  
was an easy one for himself, but  
when the Supreme Court comes to  
pass upon the legality of his arbi-  
trary act it may be found that the  
general's peace of mind was se-  
cured by adding another perplex-  
ing issue to the already compli-  
cated Philippine question and very  
probably at the pecuniary loss of  
our Uncle Sam.

Yet another interesting phase  
of the Philippine problem came out  
in this interview. People at home  
in the States were aware that our  
dark skinned subjects had been  
paid for at the rate of \$2 a head  
for 10,000,000 souls. This, it was  
assumed, had given us ownership.  
But it now turns out that it was  
subject to the claims of the slave-  
holding chiefs, who have found in  
Gen. Bates a man who is for peace  
regardless of cost. President Mc-  
Kinley, through his Paris Peace  
Commissioners, fixed the value of  
the Filipinos—free and slave—to  
the United States at \$2 apiece.  
Gen. Bates in addition fixes the

value of a slave to his owner at \$20,  
and coolly says that he agreed to  
pay that sum for their liberation,  
and looked to our Government to  
foot the bill.

When his attention was called to  
a publication in the *New American*  
of May 3, published in Manila, to  
the effect that Datto Mandi has or-  
dered his slaves set free, he said:

I had not expected any such favorable  
action, though I have the highest respect  
for Mandi. It seems to me that is ex-  
pecting almost too much. It seems to  
me people ought to be paid something  
for these slaves. My agreement with  
them, in order to abolish slavery, was  
that a small amount should be paid  
for the slaves. I wanted to fix an  
amount and they asked that it be the  
market value, and I agreed to that. My  
idea was that the slaves might pay a  
small amount, and I supposed the  
United States Government would foot  
that bill finally. Their market value  
was about \$20. No census having been  
taken it is impossible to tell how many  
slaves there are.

There is certainly nothing mean  
about Gen. Bates. His liberality  
in disbursing other people's money  
was first manifested when he se-  
cured the submission of the poly-  
gamous and slave-holding Sultan  
of Sulu at a cost of \$10,000 per  
year in pensions for the Sultan and  
his sub-chiefs. The precedent set  
upon that occasion caused some-  
thing of a shock. There are many  
chieftains inhabiting the thousand  
islands of the Philippine archipel-  
ago, and if their adherence to  
American rule was to be obtained  
at an expense of \$10,000 per an-  
num each it was feared the policy  
of "benevolent assimilation" would  
lose much of its attractiveness.  
Fortunately Gen. Bates' invest-  
ments in that line, possibly be-  
cause of a hint from home, ended  
there.

The extent of the new liability  
he has incurred for the United  
States can only be surmised.  
There are no reliable statistics of  
the number of people held in slav-  
ery at hand. It is not unreasonable  
to suppose, however, that one-  
tenth of the inhabitants are held in  
bondage, and if this estimate  
proves true, Gen. Bates has pledged  
our Government to the payment of  
\$20,000,000 to slave holders for  
freeing these serfs.

It is said that the form of slavery  
in existence over there is a mild  
one, often voluntarily assumed be-  
cause of the protection afforded.  
When it is generally known that  
Uncle Sam stands ready to pay  
\$20 for every act of emancipation  
performed, assumptions of volun-  
tary slavery for purposes of pro-  
tection are likely to increase and  
develop a free trade aspect as long  
as the supply of \$20 pieces holds  
out. The attention of the Post  
Office should be called to this in-  
troduction of the endless chain  
scheme in the Philippines.

The South, which Mr. McKinley  
is now trying to wean away from  
its political idols by the use of  
public patronage, will watch this  
new departure with interest. No  
such consideration was extended  
the slave owners of that section  
after the war between the States,  
and the question will naturally  
arise, Why is fish made of one and  
flesh of another? Mr. McKinley's  
Southern policy was not making  
such headway as to cause alarm in  
the ranks of his opponents. Some  
little confidence may have been  
reposed in his sincerity, but this  
discrimination will effectually  
block any further advance.

Meanwhile Congress may be ex-  
pected to ask questions. If it does  
not demand from the President his  
authority for such an unheard-of  
use of public funds, the people  
may be expected to do a little ask-  
ing themselves. We have fought  
to secure freedom for others as well  
as for ourselves—the nation has  
not deteriorated to that degree  
that it is now necessary for us to  
purchase freedom with gold.

### Hanna and Pettigrew.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew explains  
that he made his money in the re-  
cent Northern Pacific affair by  
legitimate purchases of actual stock.  
He did not dabble in mar-  
gins.

This former Senator has evi-  
dently profited from the example  
of an Ohio colleague, whose pur-  
chases, though they were roundly  
denounced by the Dakotas, had  
also the merit of being confined to  
the substantial. There seems to  
be something in this plan after all.

Pettigrew may now shake hands  
with Senator Hanna. Wealth is  
the great obliterator. Through its  
glasses all roads to the Senate  
are legitimate and clean.

How difficult it is to get any sort  
of construction of the law against  
such "interests" as the Sugar  
Trust! How easy it is to get the  
strictest and most liberal and un-  
wise construction of the law where  
a Sugar Trust is clamoring for "its  
own!"

## THE ISSUE.

"Ought the Constitution Follow  
the Flag?"

Drifting away from the free coin-  
age of silver and similar issues, the  
Democratic leaders propose to  
make the next campaign—which  
will be the Congressional fight of  
1902—upon the Philippine ques-  
tion. And when men like Senator  
Jones, of Arkansas, casually re-  
mark, as he did recently, that Mr.  
Bryan is not likely to be in line  
of the party in 1904, it begins  
to look as if some light was break-  
ing in upon the Democratic mind.

Senator Jones is the national  
chairman of the Democratic party.  
It was quite natural, therefore,  
when in the city last week, that he  
should be asked to outline the is-  
sues which will be made prominent  
in the next session of Congress,  
with especial reference to their im-  
portant bearing upon the Congres-  
sional campaign, and also what  
would be the Democratic position  
on the future of the Philippines.  
In answer to the first question he  
said that in his judgment, the next  
session of Congress will devote a  
very large portion of its time to  
the question upon which the next  
campaign will be fought. This  
will be the Philippine question.

"But did not the Supreme Court  
settle that question?" he was  
asked.

"Not by any manner of means.  
The Supreme Court, if I have  
read the decision rightly, simply  
said that Congress would have to  
deal with the Philippines. As soon  
as Congress meets it must take up  
the whole problem, and therein  
will be the opening skirmish of  
the campaign. Until the Supreme  
Court acted, the question was:  
'Does the Constitution follow the  
flag?' If the Republican majority  
in Congress, which will be respon-  
sible for all that is done, shall by  
its action declare that the Consti-  
tution ought not to follow the flag,  
I think that there will be a day  
of reckoning at the polls which will  
surprise the Republican leaders."

"I cannot assume to speak for  
the party," he continued, "but I  
have a very clear idea as to where  
I stand. I do not believe that we  
have the right to hold any people  
as vassals and subjects. I believe  
that any people coming under the  
control of the United States have  
the protection of the Constitution  
and can enjoy all the rights and  
privileges which that document  
affords. Unless they have these  
rights and privileges we have no  
right to bring them under our sub-  
jection."

"You would allow them to exer-  
cise an independent government?"  
"Certainly. I think we ought  
to give the Filipinos our earnest,  
sympathetic and material support  
in their effort to establish a gov-  
ernment of their own."

"But you would not hold the  
islands permanently?"  
"I would not."

"And after they had become in-  
dependent?"  
"Then I think that the United  
States ought to stand up for them  
against the whole world. We  
ought to glory in the establish-  
ment of an independent govern-  
ment and let all the powers know  
that we propose to see the experi-  
ment made a success. And," con-  
tinued the Senator, "I want to see  
the Filipinos given their independ-  
ence quickly. We lived for some  
years in the South under a carpet  
bag government and I do not want  
any people to suffer as we did. I  
don't believe, though, that the Re-  
publicans ever propose to let the  
Filipinos enjoy the possession of  
the islands, but will arrange to  
hold the country for the money  
that can be made out of it. Against  
that programme I shall enter my  
vigorous opposition. And I be-  
lieve," he added, "that many men  
will vote their honest convictions  
in the next campaign who did not  
do so last year, because they then  
regarded the question of dollars  
and cents as uppermost. Next  
year, not having to consider  
whether upon their vote hinges  
the continuance of good times,  
they will speak their honest sen-  
timents upon the Philippine ques-  
tion."

### Free Trade for Porto Rico

It is by no means improbable  
that the situation which is devel-  
oping in Porto Rico will lead to an  
interesting fight in the next session  
of Congress. Free trade with the  
island now seems to be a matter  
of the near future. It may prove  
to be the entering wedge of the  
breaking down of the tariff barriers,  
for which certain Republicans  
are apparently working with much  
earnestness, and for this reason is

likely to arouse considerable an-  
tagonism.

As the press despatches have al-  
ready indicated, an extra session  
of the Porto Rican Legislature is  
to commence on the 4th of July.  
It has been called for the purpose  
of enacting a memorial to the  
President to prove to him that the  
revenues under the recent Hol-  
lander law are sufficient to meet  
the expenditures of the island. If  
the facts are convincing, the Presi-  
dent stands ready to issue the  
proclamation of free trade. In  
fact, he has no discretion under  
the Foraker law, which contains  
the following provision:

"And whenever the legislative  
assembly of Porto Rico shall have  
enacted and put into operation a  
system of local taxation to meet  
the expenses of the Government  
of Porto Rico by this act estab-  
lished, and shall by resolution duly  
passed so notify the President, he  
shall make proclamation thereof  
and thereupon all tariff duties on  
merchandise and articles going  
into Porto Rico shall cease and  
and from and after such date all  
such merchandise and articles  
shall be entered at the several ports  
of entry free of duty."

In addition to this, the law pre-  
scribed that the abolition of duties  
should, in any event, occur on the  
1st of March, 1902. It had been  
hoped by the advocates of a tariff  
that Congress would, at its next  
session, extend this date. The only  
hope of the protectionists, there-  
fore, is that the facts to be laid  
before the President by the Porto  
Rico Legislature will not be suffi-  
ciently convincing to warrant the  
issuance of the free trade procla-  
mation.

The figures relating to the Porto  
Rican finances already in the pos-  
session of the Government, from  
reports made by Governor Allen,  
are held to indicate that there will  
be difficulty in securing enough  
revenue under the operation of the  
Hollander tax law. The excess  
of expenditures over island re-  
ceipts during the ten months of  
military administration was \$188,-  
877.97, while the same excess dur-  
ing the first eleven months of civil  
government was \$121,359.70. The  
Legislature has already enacted a  
budget for the next fiscal year,  
which, with other necessary ex-  
penses, will take \$2,000,000, and  
to meet this authorized expendi-  
ture the receipts are estimated at  
exactly the same amount. The  
estimates are, however, purely ar-  
bitrary, \$500,000 being expected  
from the operations of the Hol-  
lander law and the remainder being  
added from other sources until the  
requisite \$2,000,000 has been  
reached. Pressure will be brought  
to bear upon the President by the  
opponents of free trade with Porto  
Rico to have him make a very  
careful investigation into the Porto  
Rican situation before he agrees  
that the revenues of the island will  
prove sufficient to warrant the  
abolition of all tariff duties.

### Child Labor Doomed.

Industry is worthy of encour-  
agement, except when it takes the  
form of employing children from  
five years of age upwards as is done  
in the mills of Alabama. The  
thrill that follows such industry  
will be productive more of evil  
than of good. In Georgia, it is  
cheering to see, they do things  
differently.

J. Wright Adamson, secretary of the  
Georgia Industrial Association, com-  
posed of the cotton mill owners of the  
State, announces that 88 of the latter  
have signed an agreement to abolish  
child labor, and that the others will soon  
follow suit.  
The agreement recites that the ex-  
tended employment of children growing  
out of local conditions is not profitable,  
as the losses more than counterbalance  
the difference in wages that would be  
demanded by more mature help; that  
hereafter under no circumstances will  
children of ten or under be employed;  
that no child under twelve shall be  
employed at night, save in case of a  
widowed mother to whose support the  
work may be necessary, and that even  
this labor shall not be employed unless  
it has four months' schooling each year.  
As a companion move the association  
calls upon the Legislature to provide  
educational facilities for the children of  
the State, the mill owners declaring their  
willingness to bear the tax increase  
necessary to put into effect a long term  
and effective public school system.

The thrill that has not been en-  
couraged at the sacrifice of hu-  
manity will be found to yield the  
best results. Workmen graduated  
from schools will prove more profit-  
able to employers than those  
taken from the cradle.

The latest rapid fire gun will,  
it is claimed, throw a shell twenty  
five miles. This wipes out coast  
defense. The latest shell is such  
that no vessel can live in the waters  
where it explodes. This knocks  
out invading fleets. Why not call  
it quits and declare all wars off?

## NORTH CAROLINA

First Pointed the Way towards  
America's Independence.

That there was a prior Declara-  
tion of Independence to that of  
July 5, 1776, will be surprising in-  
formation to the general mass of  
people in the United States and  
elsewhere. It is certainly a record  
not included in text books or  
standard American histories. In  
Charlotte, N. C., however, a Decla-  
ration of Independence from  
Great Britain was drawn up and  
signed more than a year before  
the United States of America's  
first Fourth of July, and May 20 is  
still a legal holiday in the State of  
North Carolina, while in Charlotte  
it is a day of great celebration with  
parades, meetings and patriotic  
speeches.

The history of the Charlotte or  
Mecklenburg Declaration of Inde-  
pendence as accepted by the peo-  
ple of that locality, says the *Den-  
ver Republican*, is as follows:

In the months of March and  
April, 1775, some of the more en-  
ergetic men of Mecklenburg  
County, N. C., held meetings to  
agitate the question of opposing  
Parliament's claim to impose taxes  
without representation and regu-  
late the colonies' internal policy.  
The sense of the people being for  
a resistance to Parliament's policy,  
Thomas Polk, then colonel com-  
mandant of the county, was di-  
rected to issue an order calling  
upon each captain of the militia to  
call a company meeting, each com-  
pany to elect two delegates  
to a general committee on  
May 17, 1775. To these dele-  
gates ample power was given to  
adopt such measures as to them  
seemed necessary to defend the  
county's rights, and to make com-  
mon cause with the people of Mas-  
sachusetts already aflame with re-  
sistance against the mother country.  
Various leaders addressed  
the committee before its assem-  
bling, urging a firm stand.

What the committee had origi-  
nally decided to do is not clear, but  
about this time there reached the  
North Carolina community the  
echo of "the shot heard around the  
world," from the engagement at  
Lexington on April 19. That was  
decisive. The whole assemblage  
was stirred to its depths by the  
news. The old account of what  
occurred says: "The speakers ad-  
dressed their discourses to the  
spectators as well as to the general  
committee, and those who were  
not convinced by their reasoning  
were influenced by their feelings  
and all cried out: 'Let us live in-  
dependent! Let us declare our  
independence and defend it with  
our lives and fortunes.'"

A committee composed of the  
men who had planned the whole  
proceedings was appointed to draw  
up resolutions. These read:—  
I. Resolved, That whosoever, directly  
or indirectly, acts, or in any way, form  
or manner, countenances, the invasion  
of our rights, as attempted by the Par-  
liament of Great Britain, is an enemy  
to his country, to America and to the  
rights of men.  
II. Resolved, That we, the citizens  
of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dis-  
solve the political bonds which have  
connected us with the mother country,  
and absolve ourselves from all allegi-  
ance to the British Crown, abjuring  
all political connection with a nation  
that has wretchedly trampled on our  
rights and liberties, and inhumanly  
shed innocent blood at Lexington and Con-  
cord.

III. Resolved, That we do hereby  
declare ourselves a free and independent  
people; that we are, and of right ought  
to be, a sovereign and self governing  
people under the power of God and the  
General Congress, to the maintenance  
of which independence we solemnly  
pledge to each other our mutual coop-  
eration, our lives, our fortunes and our  
most sacred honor.  
IV. Resolved, That we hereby ordain  
and adopt as rules of conduct all and  
each of our former laws, and that the  
Crown of Great Britain cannot be con-  
sidered hereafter as holding any rights,  
privileges or immunities amongst us.  
V. Resolved, That all officers, both  
civil and military, in this county be  
entitled to exercise the same powers  
and authorities as heretofore; that every  
member of this delegation shall hence-  
forth be a civil officer and exercise the  
powers of a justice of the peace, issue  
process, hear and determine controver-  
sies according to law, preserve peace,  
union and harmony in the county, and  
use every exertion to spread the love of  
liberty and country until a more gen-  
eral and better organized system of gov-  
ernment be established.

VI. Resolved, That a copy of these  
resolutions be transmitted by express  
to the president of the Continental  
Congress assembled in Philadelphia, to  
be laid before that body.

There was some discussion, and  
after sitting in the court house all  
night, neither sleepy, hungry nor  
fatigued, the delegates adopted the  
resolutions about two o'clock on  
the morning of May 20, and led  
by Abraham Alexander, chair-

man, appended their signatures to  
the document.

A few days later, Capt. James  
Jack of Charlotte was despatched  
with the account of the proceed-  
ings to the Continental Congress  
at Philadelphia. According to the  
Charlotte version, the president of  
Congress "returned a polite answer  
to the address which accompanied  
the resolutions, in which he highly  
approved of the measures adopted  
by the delegates of Mecklenburg,  
but deemed the subject premature  
to be laid before Congress."

At this identical time Congress  
was preparing a petition to the  
King, which was signed by every  
member on July 8, 1775, stating in  
part: "We have not raised armies  
with the ambitious design of sep-  
arating from Great Britain and es-  
tablishing independent States."

That there were those who did  
not sympathize with the work of  
the convention is attested by a  
curious poem in the *Mecklenburg  
Censor* which was printed about  
that time:

When Mecklenburg's fantastic rabble,  
Renowned for censure, scold and gabble,  
In Charlotte met in giddy council,  
To lay the constitution's ground sill,  
By choosing men both learned and wise,  
Who clearly could with half closed eyes,  
See millions through a spy or plot,  
Whether existed such or not;  
Who always could at noon define,  
Whether the sun or moon did shine,  
And by philosophy tell whether  
It was dark or sunny weather;  
And sometimes when their wits were nice  
Could well distinguish men from mice,  
First to withdraw from British trust,  
In Congress they the very first,  
Their independence did declare.

When the Royal Governor of  
North Carolina heard of the resolu-  
tions adopted May 20, 1775, he  
addressed the Executive Council  
upon "the late most treasonable  
publication by a committee in the  
County of Mecklenburg, explicitly  
renouncing obedience to his Maj-  
esty's Government, and all lawful  
authority whatsoever." Five days  
after this address the Governor  
wrote to Earl Dartmouth: "The  
resolve of the committee of Meck-  
lenburg \* \* \* surpass all the  
heroic and treasonable publica-  
tions that the inflammatory spirit  
of this country has yet produced."

The original Mecklenburg Decla-  
ration is not now in existence.  
That, together with all the records  
of the general committee which  
signed it, was burned in April,  
1800, in the fire which destroyed  
the House of John McKnitt Alex-  
ander, the secretary of the general  
committee and the custodian of all  
its records. After the fire he pre-  
pared a copy of the Mecklenburg  
Declaration for his friend, General  
William R. Davie. This copy,  
which is now in the archives of  
the University of North Carolina,  
has admittedly errors in the text  
and omits the sixth resolution.  
Mr. Alexander added a certificate  
vouching for its substantial accu-  
racy, but qualifying his statement  
with the proviso: "That the fore-  
going statement, though funda-  
mentally correct, may not literally  
correspond with the original rec-  
ord of the transactions of said dele-  
gations."

Although the original document  
is lost, there is abundance of proof  
of its formulation and adoption in  
personal statements and writings  
preserved from the early years of  
the nineteenth century.

### Silver to be Tabooed.

Gov. Sayers has called a special  
Congressional election in the Sixth  
district of Texas, on July 13, to fill  
the vacancy caused by the death  
of Hon. Robert E. Burke. The  
nominating convention will be held  
on July 7, and much interest is be-  
ing manifested as to the platform  
that will be adopted.

The Sixth district is the Dallas  
district, and is normally Demo-  
cratic by about 25,000 majority.  
It is a fairly representative busi-  
ness district in the South, and in  
the past has largely been only  
lukewarm in the espousal of the  
doctrine of free silver. It is the  
home of Senator Culberson, of  
Texas, and virtually the home of  
Senator Bailey also.

The platform will indicate to a  
certain extent the position which  
the Southern Democracy will as-  
sume on national issues in the Con-  
gressional elections two years  
hence. It is conceded by well in-  
formed Texans in Washington that  
the convention will not declare in  
favor of the free coinage of silver.  
Letters recently received here  
from the district indicate that the  
leaders are determined to sound a  
national tocsin in their platform,  
and effort will be made to lay em-  
phasis upon every issue which can  
be used to advantage in campaigns  
to follow.

## TARIFF & BOUNTY.

A Very Pertinent Inquiry that will  
Not be Answered.

The National Industrial Com-  
mission has undertaken, says the  
*Baltimore Sun*, as the last phase  
of its inquiry, to ascertain from  
American manufacturers why their  
products are sold to foreign pur-  
chasers for less than the domestic  
consumer is required to pay. To  
this end the commission has sent  
letters to the managers of leading  
industrial enterprises asking for a  
full, frank and free explanation of  
facts which have an important  
bearing upon our tariff system. It  
is not likely that the commission  
will get a satisfactory explanation.  
Indeed, it is possible that the big  
industrial combinations may re-  
gard such questions as "impertin-  
ent" and decline to give any in-  
formation upon a subject which  
they may think of exclusive con-  
cern to themselves. Yet that is far  
from the case. Every American  
consumer is directly interested in  
the solution of the puzzle. In ad-  
dition foreign manufacturers are  
also waking up to the fact that  
their interests are involved in the  
discrimination practiced by Ameri-  
can manufacturers against domes-  
tic consumers. Foreign markets  
have been invaded by our manu-  
facturers and the industrial estab-  
lishments of Europe are suffering  
as a result of the competition. Ger-  
man manufacturers in particular,  
although the question has also  
been raised in England, assert a  
tariff system which enables Ameri-  
can manufacturers to sell their  
products in foreign markets for  
less than the same products are  
sold in the United States virtually  
provides a bounty on exports. As  
the United States imposes counter-  
vailing duties on bounty-paid  
sugar imported into this country,  
Germany, it is contended, should  
levy additional duties on exports  
from the United States on which  
an indirect premium is paid. The  
export premium, according to the  
German view, is the difference be-  
tween the foreign selling price and  
the domestic selling price of Ameri-  
can manufacturers. This is an in-  
teresting point, and it is ever em-  
bodied in the tariff systems of  
European countries it will give  
American manufacturers consid-  
erable trouble.

In all ranks of English society there  
has lately been a marked declension  
of the pseudo patriotic enthusiasm for  
the Boer war which so strongly marked  
the tone of public opinion and public  
feeling during the last Parliamentary  
election, when the struggle was with  
mendacious authority declared to have  
ended. Since that time much blood  
has been spilt in South Africa, and  
the end of the wicked war is not yet in sight.  
The recently published report of farm  
burning and the deportation of women  
and children must increase the disgust  
and shame of all right minded Engli-  
shmen, even though they care nothing for  
the opinion of Continental Europe as to  
the barbarism of British generals. The  
arming of the Zulus and the license  
tacitly given to them to participate in  
the final and accused work of murder-  
ous extermination is all that was wanted  
to damn forever the name of England  
in the sight of all civilized and cultured  
nations. The repudiation of all the  
accepted laws and restraints of modern  
and civilized warfare could not be car-  
ried further; it is absolutely complete  
in shameless and dishonorable barbarity.  
Lord Salisbury, in his recent public  
utterances, appears to believe that he is  
impressing all those whom it may con-  
cern with the fact that England will  
stand at no cost or sacrifice, and recon-  
sider no means or methods, no matter  
how barbarous and inhuman, to crush  
a brave enemy fighting to the death for  
the freedom and independence to which  
he has a sacred, traditional and  
inalienable right. Lord Salisbury little  
knows the kind of impression he is  
making upon neighbors who had some  
respect for his principles, honesty and  
uprightness before he surrendered him-  
self to the debasing and flagitious  
tutelage of his Colonial Secretary.

Ireland's Decline.  
J. O'Sullivan, a well known Phila-  
delphian and prominent Irish American,  
who was for many years national secre-  
tary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians,  
who was at the Regent this week says:  
"I read that the census of Great Britain  
and Ireland shows that Ireland has fallen  
below Scotland in population. This is  
the first time in the history of Ireland  
that her inhabitants were numerically  
smaller than the inhabitants of Scotland.  
Ordinary Americans may not be able to  
explain the cause of the falling off in  
the population. Any American of Irish  
blood or any who knows the conditions  
in Ireland can easily explain the cause.  
For over two hundred years England  
has deliberately planned the destruction  
of the industries of Ireland with a view  
to clearing the Celtic race out of the  
island and supplanting it with a pro  
English element. For years there was  
an embargo on goods sent out of Ireland,  
which absolutely annihilated the woolen  
and linen trade, which employed so  
many. The silk industry was killed off  
in the same way. Owing to the way the  
railroad and steamboat freight rates are

manipulated by English owners it is  
chaper to ship goods to any point in  
Ireland from Liverpool than from  
Dublin or Belfast. But the principal  
cause of the depopulation of Ireland is  
the hatred of the Irish for a rule which  
is tyrannical and stupid."

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## CONGRESSIONAL MEMENTOS

The Desire to Possess the Desks of  
Retiring Members.

The desks of the senate are all more  
or less sacred from use, but no sort of  
tradition attaches to the desks of the  
house of representatives, so far as is  
known to the present employees. A  
secret mark is kept on all the senate  
desks, so that the holder of the list  
can tell which desk was used by Web-  
ster or Clay or Conkling or Logan or  
any of the men who have made names  
for themselves in that body.

But the desks of the house are liked  
by the men who have used them even  
for one session, and some of these ad-  
mirers of furniture sanctified by their  
use are to have a chance to own their  
desks. According to the plan arrang-  
ed for an enlarged membership in the  
Fifty-eighth congress, the desks are to  
be smaller, and the old ones are to be  
sold. It was announced that the sale  
would be by auction, but that members  
desiring to buy their desks at cost or  
appraised valuation might secure them  
by applying in time to the clerk of the  
house.

The desire to possess the old desks is  
almost unanimous, for the clerk has  
received some 300 notifications of a  
desire on the part of old members to  
own a desk. It does not appear that  
the desks used by Reed, Dingley, Hol-  
man, Wilson, Breckinridge, Bryan, Sul-  
zer and Leitz were marked by any se-  
cret sign known only to the clerk or  
that there has been any request for the  
desks once used by such men as Ben  
Butler, A. H. Stephens, Garfield, Cox,  
Proctor Knott, Thaddeus Stevens and  
Henry Clay, although it is asserted  
that they undoubtedly are among the  
desks recently in use in the house.

The number of desks in the house  
has been so much greater than that in  
the senate and members of the house  
are so apt to change their desks with  
successive sessions that it is difficult to  
keep track of those made interesting  
by the temporary use of prominent  
men. They are all made of mahogany,  
but are not specially commodious or  
elegant.—*Cor. New York Times.*

## A New Dairy Product.

Many new industries have been de-  
veloped in the British Isles at the close  
of the last century. One of the most  
novel had its birth in the vicinity of  
Buckingham—nam